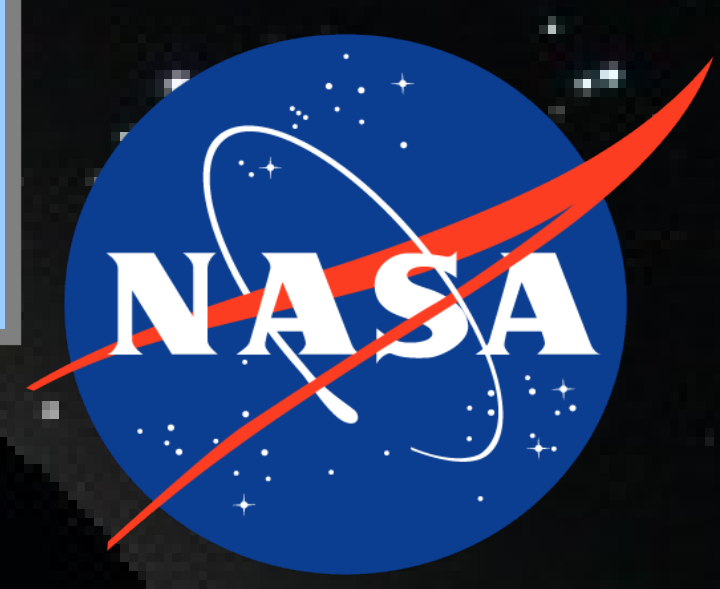


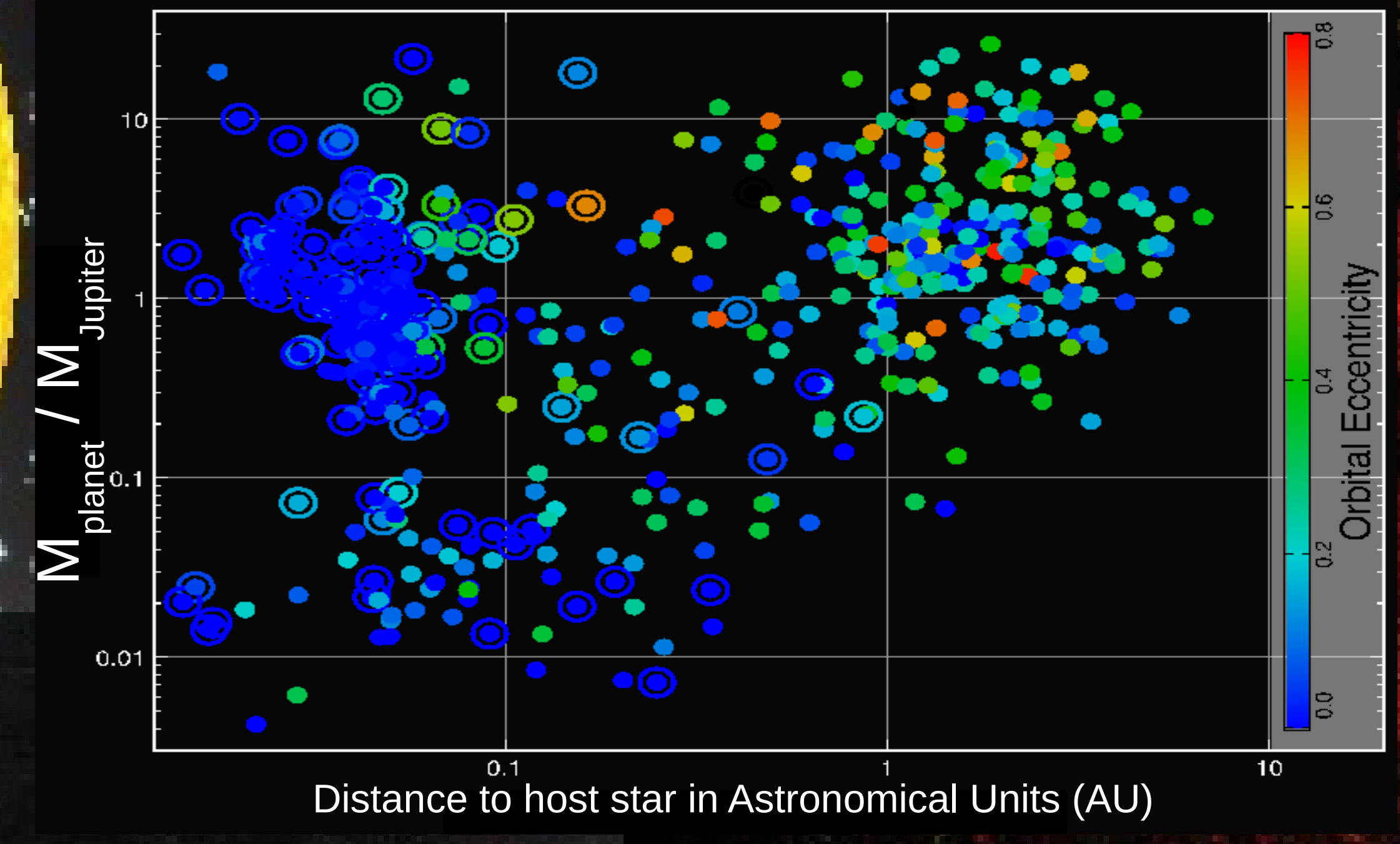


The Effect of Orbital Eccentricity on Climate and Habitability



Jeremy Schnittman and Luke Oman
NASA Goddard Space Flight Center
Sellers Exoplanet Environments Collaboration (SEEC)

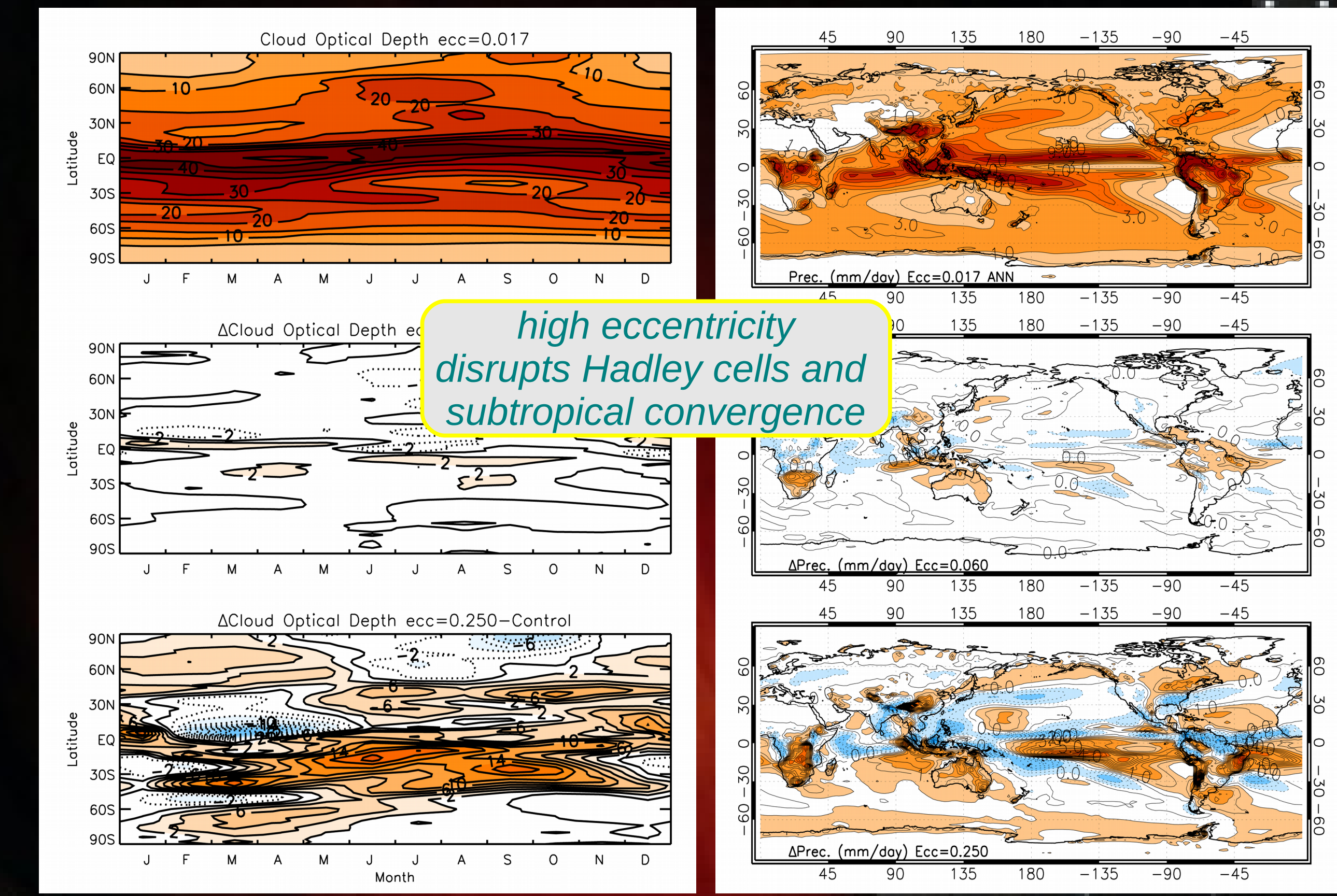
Mass and orbital properties of > 600 known exoplanets (exoplanets.org)



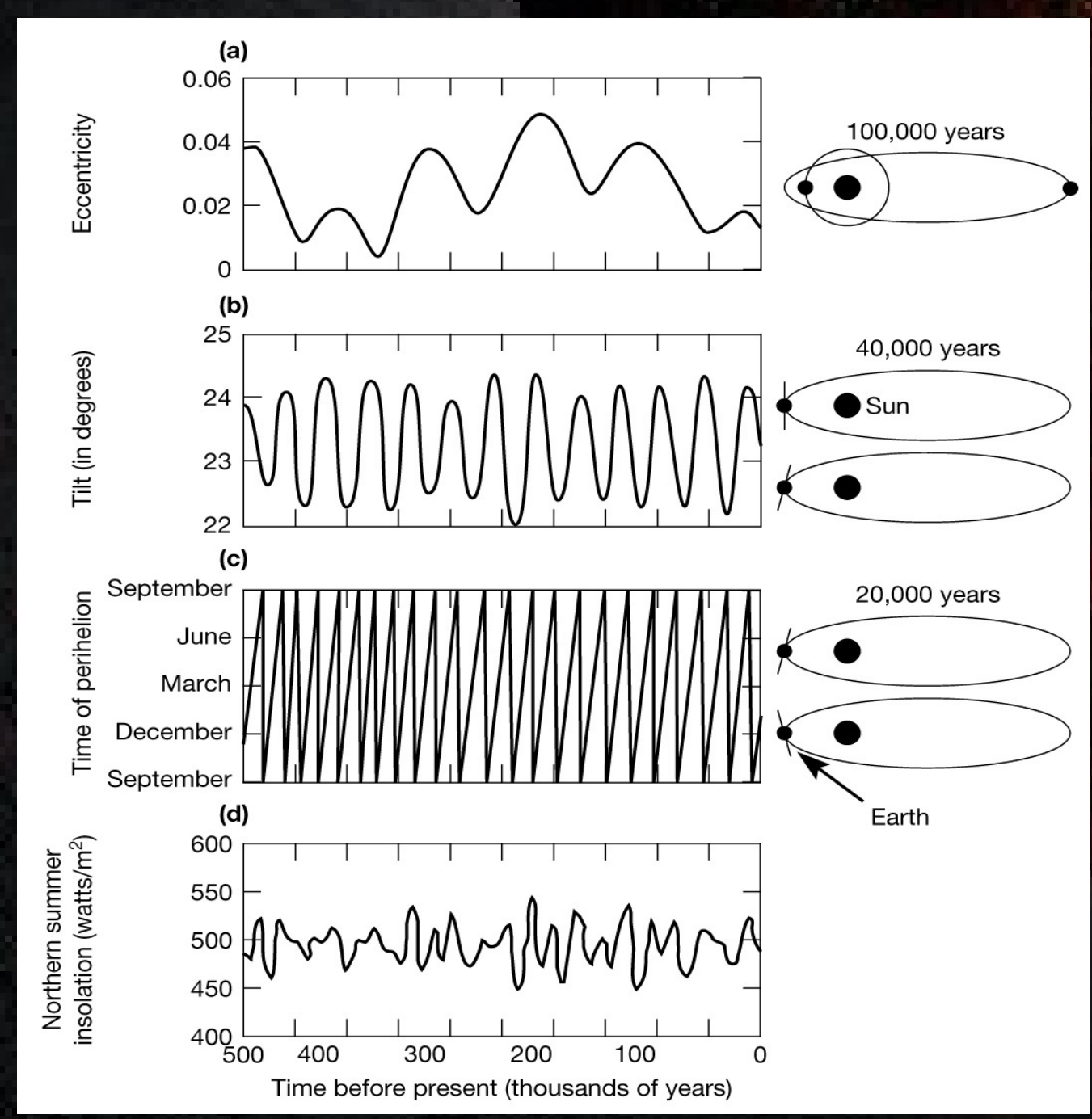
Ran GCM simulations of Earth with e=0.017, 0.06, and 0.25

- Goddard Earth Observing System Chemistry-Climate Model (GEOSCCM)
- Fully Coupled:**
 - GEOS-5 General Circulation Model
 - Dynamic Ocean – Modular Ocean Model (MOM) version 4
 - Dynamic Sea Ice – CICE version 4.1
 - StratChem – Stratospheric Chemistry Module
- Atmosphere**
 - 2° latitude x 2.5° longitude horizontal resolution
 - 72 vertical layers from the surface to 80 km
- Ocean**
 - 1° latitude x 1° longitude horizontal resolution
 - 50 vertical layers
- Initialized with present day Earth concentrations of greenhouse gases, ozone depleting substances, and an aerosol climatology

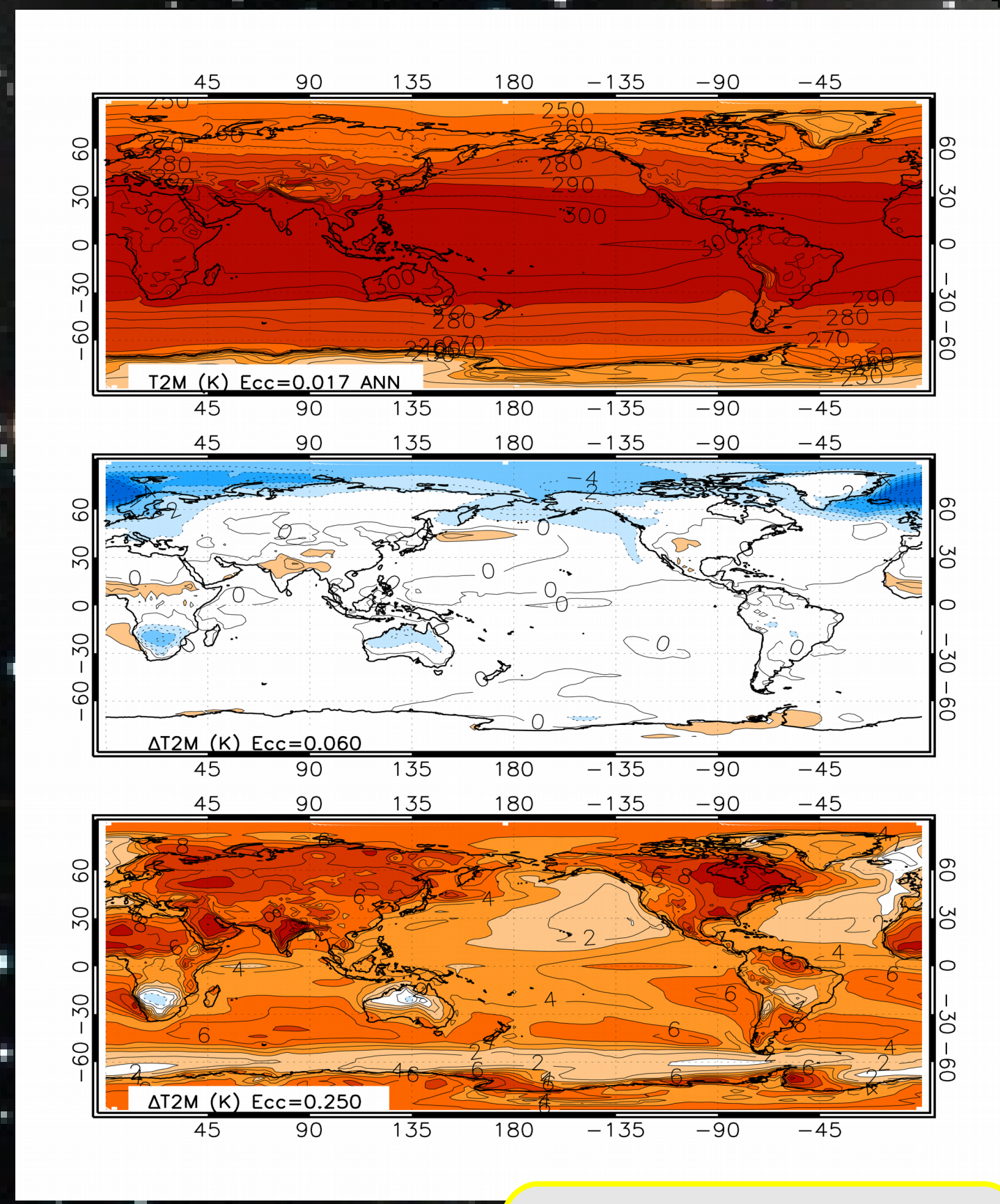
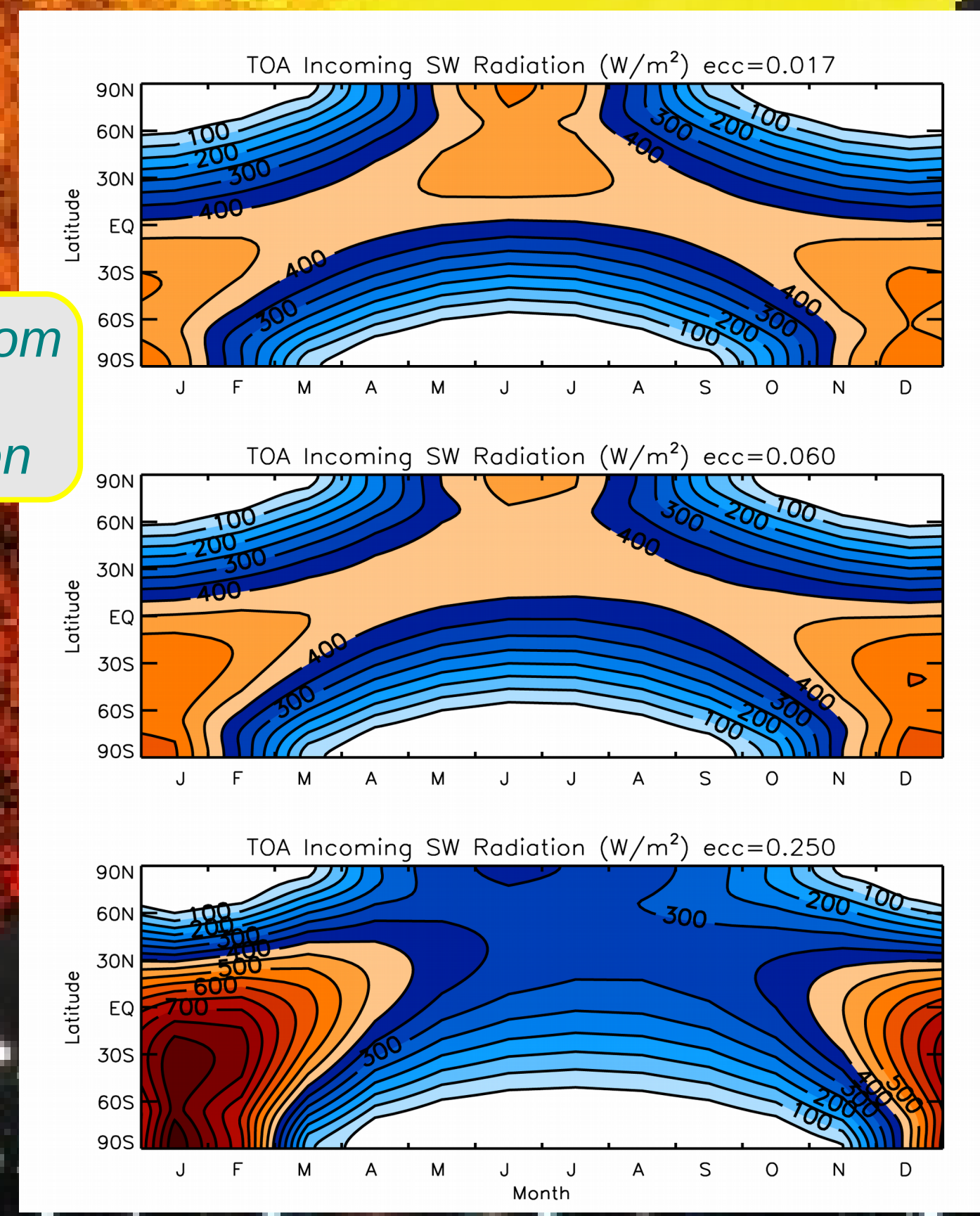
Effects on cloud coverage and precipitation



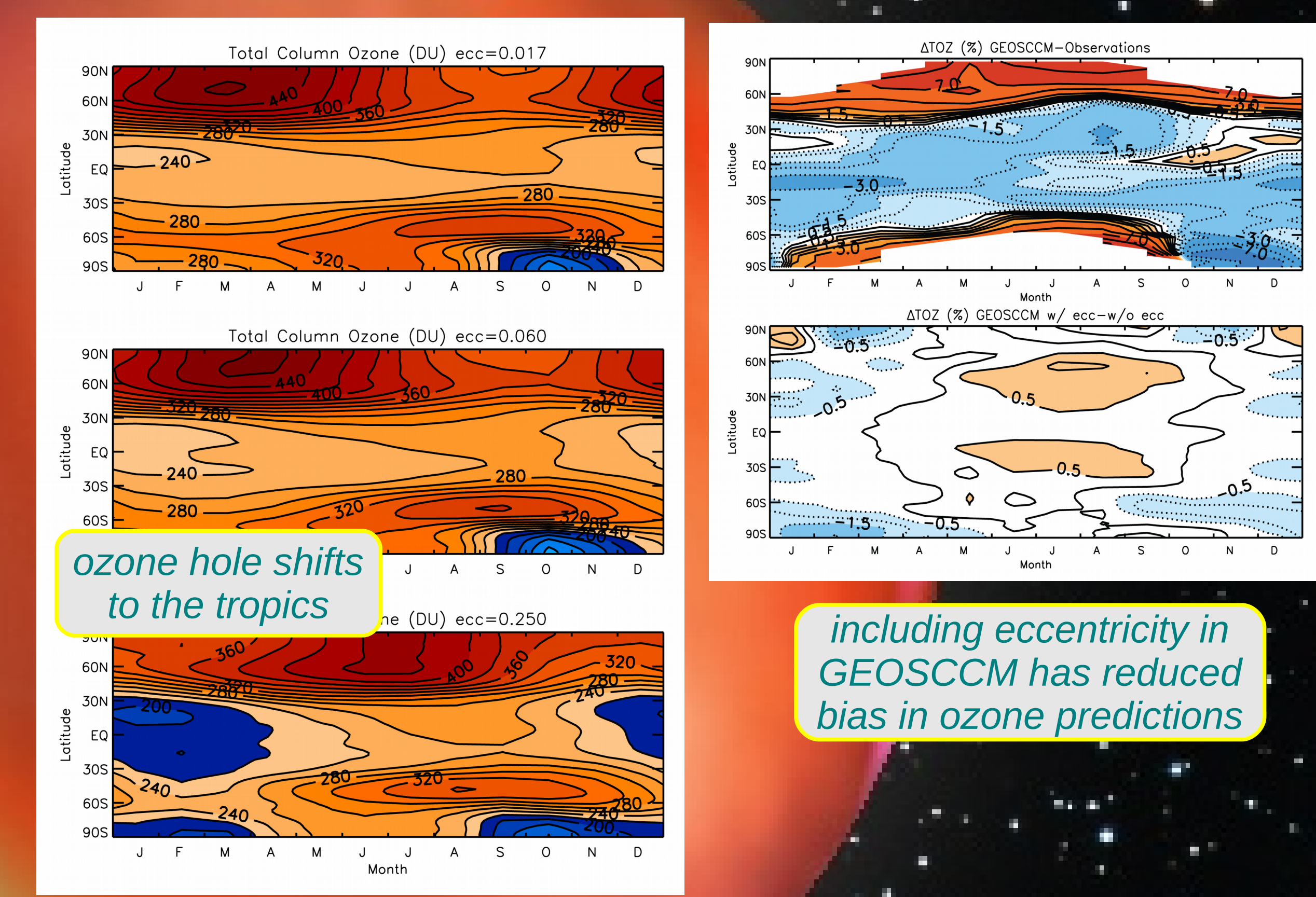
Eccentricity affects climate on Earth through the Milankovitch cycles



shift of seasons from obliquity- to eccentricity-driven



Effects on photochemistry and ozone



including eccentricity in GEOSCCM has reduced bias in ozone predictions

How does eccentricity vary on other planets?

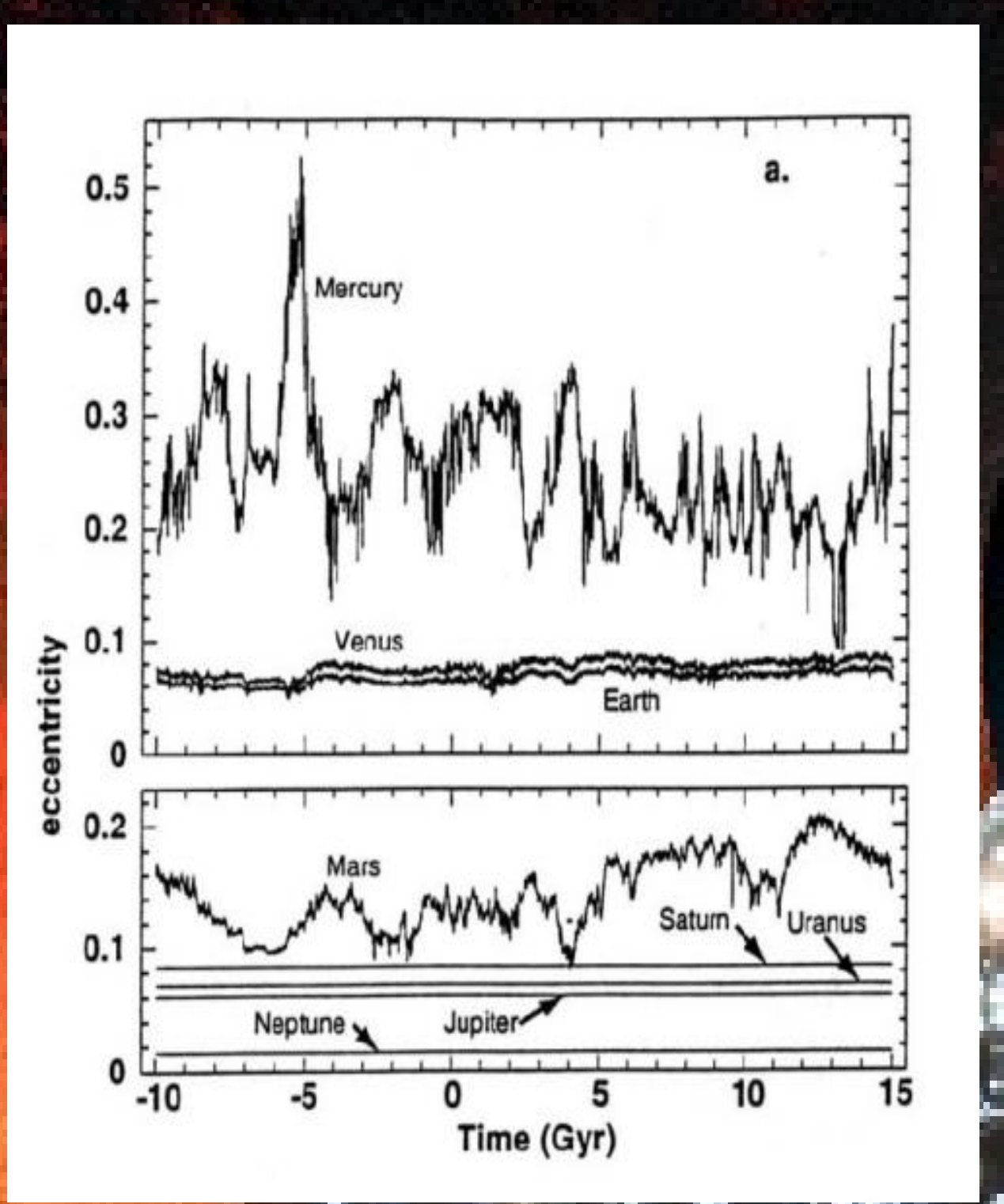
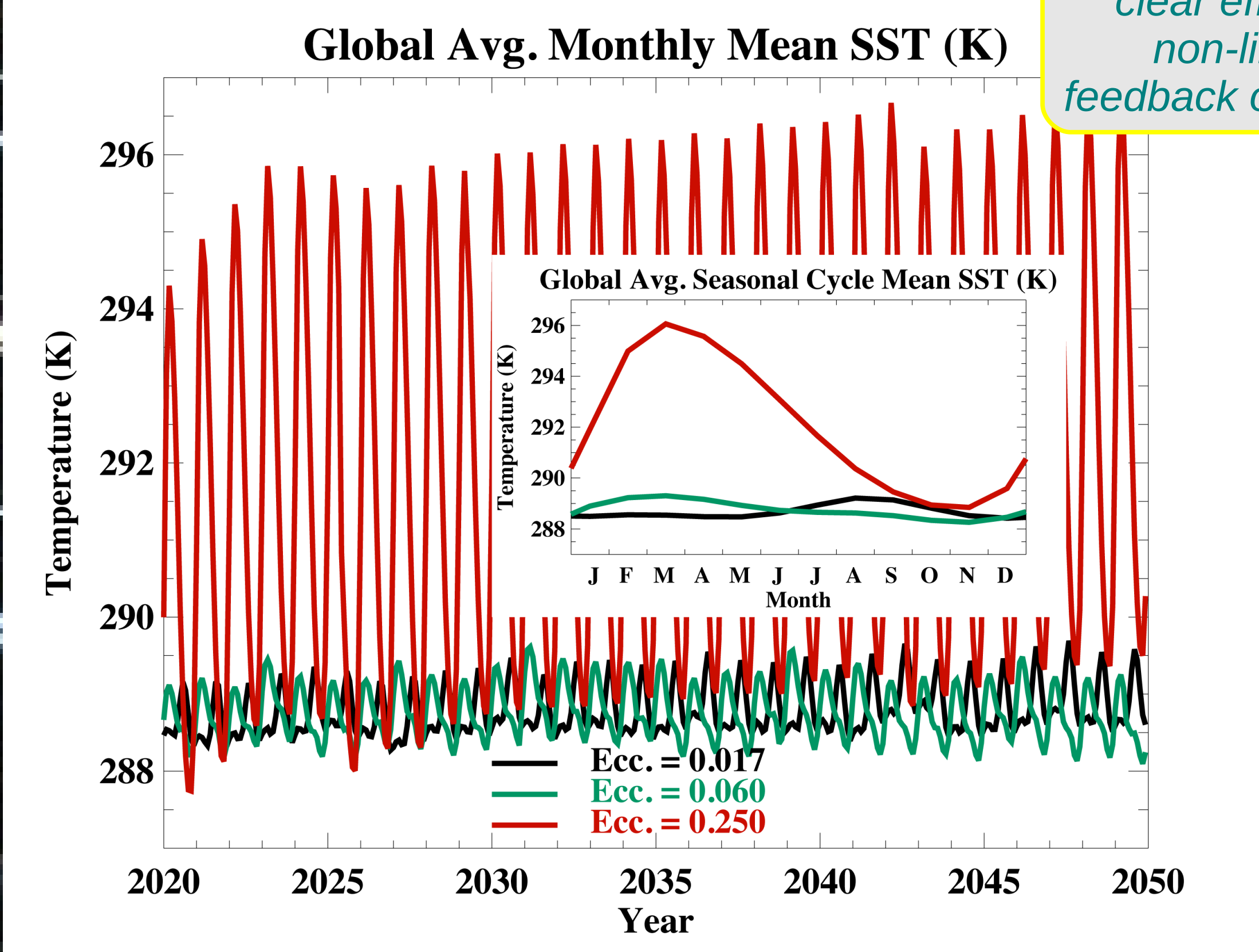


Diagram of Earth's orbit and axial tilt.

$$\ell = \sqrt{GMa(1-e^2)}$$
$$F = \frac{L}{4\pi r^2}$$
$$\langle F \rangle = \frac{1}{P} \int_0^P F dt = \frac{1}{P} \int_0^{2\pi} L \frac{df}{\ell} = \frac{2\pi L}{P \ell}$$
$$\langle F \rangle(e) \approx \langle F(0) \rangle (1 + e^2/2)$$
$$T_{eq}(e) \approx T_{eq}(0) (1 + e^2/8)$$
$$\hat{r} = [\cos f, \sin f, 0]$$
$$\hat{n} = [\sin \epsilon \cos \varpi, \sin \epsilon \sin \varpi, \cos \epsilon]$$
$$\langle F_{abs}(\hat{n}) \rangle = \frac{1}{P} \int_0^P dt \frac{(1-\alpha)(\hat{n}) L}{4\pi r^2} \hat{n} \cdot \hat{r}$$
$$\propto \int_{f_{spring}}^{f_{fall}} (v_{ns} f_{ns} + \sin f_{ny}) r_{ns} df - \int_{f_{fall}}^{f_{spring}} (v_{ns} f_{ns} + \sin f_{ny}) r_{ns} df$$
$$= \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \cos(f + \varpi) \sin \epsilon \alpha_N df - \int_{\pi/2}^{3\pi/2} \cos(f + \varpi) \sin \epsilon \alpha_S df$$
$$\propto \sin \epsilon \left(1 - \frac{\alpha_N + \alpha_S}{2} \right)$$

higher eccentricity → higher insolation



clear effects of non-linear feedback on climate

greater temperature gradients increase transport between troposphere and stratosphere, decreasing average age of air (AOA)

